

BONNETS AND QUAIN CAPS.

FEATURES OF THE CHILDREN'S MILLINERY THIS WINTER.

Picture Models From Paris—Pretty Settings for Baby Faces—Fashions for Older Girls—Headgear for Very Small Boys—Low Crowns and Limp Brims—The Husky Cap.

In spite of the organdies and dimities in the shop windows, winter headwear will be a necessity for many a day and if, as is probable, the child's hat or cap has grown battered and demoralized, now is the time to replace it with a new one.

To be sure, the supply is not so large nor so varied as it was in November, but the stock left on the outfitters' hands offers ample variety, and in children's winter millinery, as in that of their mothers, prices have taken a tumble that tempts buyers.

Moreover, the styles in children's hats

the front edge of the cap, resting upon soft frills of narrow lace and terminating in rosette-like clusters of roses just above the ears; but the quaint feature of the model is the addition of handsome lace tabs falling on either side of the face like the lappets seen in the old days upon the caps of some elderly women, or the tabs upon the caps worn in certain districts of Holland.

Another French cap, not so striking but odd enough to be unusual, is of ermine plush pulled to fit around the head and finished by piquant knots of soft satin above the ears. The plushes in imitation of fur have been used for many hats and bonnets as well as for children's coats and coat trimmings this winter, and often with exceedingly good effect.

Miniver plush, in particular, a very supple white or creamy plush with black pointing simulating the working in miniver, is fancied for the full Tam o' Shanter crowns of bonnets or hats with frilled brims of lace and mousseline. The heavy crown gives warmth, while the soft frills

at the top, so that it lies upon the hood in two points.

For the babies, exquisite little caps of lace, chiffon, velvet, crepe, etc., are used and decorated with much handwork. There is a tendency toward closer shapes than the extravagantly flaring bonnets of recent seasons, and indeed many of the daintiest bonnets are quite close, with only modest frilling or ruching around the face.

The flaring poke with small crown and the Tam crown already described come a little later in the age gamut, and to their class belongs the Normandy bonnet with round or square crown and no brim, the latter being replaced by a flat fitting band covered with quilling or ruching. Full rosettes or bunches of small flowers over the ears are used here, as on so many of the season's bonnets, and wide, soft streamers are added to odd bonnet shapes.

Hats of very soft felt with low full crown and limp, flapping brim, trimmed with soft ribbons and rosettes or with big, soft ruchings laid around the crown, are

THE HIGHER COST OF LIVING

COMPARISONS FROM A HOUSE-KEEPER'S ACCOUNTS.

Weekly Bills for Food Doubled Since 1890 and a Third Higher Than Two Years Ago—Meats, Vegetables, Fruits Affected—Canned Goods Much Dearer.

People of slender means are always sensitive to the increase or the decrease of their household expenses. The peculiarity of the present moment is that people of comfortable incomes are viewing with apprehension the increased cost of living.

This is, in this city, so housekeepers declare, at least one-third greater than two years ago, the manner of living remaining the same. For those with fixed incomes, and for those who have a perennial struggle to make both ends meet, the situation causes anxiety.

A woman who carries her housekeeping to the point of a profession has the records of her household expenses for a period of ten years. A comparison of these records affords proof that the cost of living has greatly increased. It is within the last five years that the greatest change is observed.

In 1890, for example, in a household conducted on most economical principles the weekly bill for food alone ranged from \$19 to \$22. In the same household the weekly bill now runs from \$45 to \$50 weekly.

So far as the records are reliable it can only be pleaded that the three children are four years older, and presumably eat more.

Lamb that in 1890 cost 12 cents a pound now costs 16 cents. There is a record of forequarter of lamb and eight kidneys costing \$1.29 in 1890 and another dated Jan. 14, 1903, of the same weight and without the kidneys, costing \$1.52.

Turkeys that four years ago could be bought for 15 cents a pound are now 25 cents. The difference in the price of chicken is proportionately greater. In fact, turkey proves to be the cheapest of all meats, since every pound can be utilized in even to the cracking of the bones for soup.

The prices of beef have not materially changed since the rise after the Beef Trust was formed. Beef roasts at 16 cents a pound, at 18, sirloin 20, and porterhouse steak at 25 cents have ruled for some time.

Pork has gone killing. Four years ago pork tenderloin could be bought at 10 cents a pound. To-day it costs 25 cents. Sausages have almost kept step with the tenderloin, while spareribs, the darlings of the day, are now expensive enough for white folks. Veal cutlets are now 25 cents, as against 16 cents in 1890.

To glance upon more of the record, it appears that in 1890 three broilers were purchased for 97 cents. Last week three broilers cost \$1.50. These prices all refer to January.

There are not such differences in the prices of game. But as game is in a sense a luxury, the prices are not of so much consequence.

Canned goods show the same increase in price. The best canned corn in 1890 was 10 and 12 cents. To-day the best corn is 18 cents, and an average 20 cents.

Speculative grocers are now storing canned corn for a further rise. One who last year bought several boxes of corn at 10 cents resolved to hold it, and he got it for \$1.15. He has now a number of boxes held for a greater rise.

Figs, asparagus and string beans have increased in price. Tomatoes, once a drug at 8 cents, are now 12 and 15 cents.

Of course these prices are for the better sort of canned goods. The increases in these prices are perhaps trifling sums, but in the aggregate they have their own tale to tell in swelling the weekly bill.

Butter at 21 cents in 1890 is now 29 cents. To-day it costs 29 cents. The only practicable eggs for cooking purposes cost 42 cents a dozen. Butter, intended for eating cost 50 and 60 cents. For most people the price is prohibitory.

There is not so great a difference in the prices of fresh fruits as in the case of canned goods. Eating apples have become among the most expensive fruits in the market.

In 1890 a barrel of Spitzenbergs cost from \$3 to \$5. To-day the price is from \$4 to \$5. To-day the price is from \$5 to \$6. Bought at retail, table apples are 10 cents a bushel.

Oranges and lemons have both gone up in price, but neither so like the apples. In vegetables apples are rivalled by lettuce, which is now 20 cents a bushel, and is one of the best paying crops for the farmer or market gardener can raise.

All green vegetables have gone up in price, and the humble vegetables as turnips and carrots.

A barrel of flour in 1888 cost \$3.30 to \$3.50. In 1890 it cost \$3.90 to \$4. To-day it costs from \$4.50 to \$5. The price of bread does not change accordingly, but the weight does.

The only things that console the housekeeper are the prices of sugar, tea and coffee, none of which costs so much as in 1890. Kerosene, however, is at least 5 cents a gallon higher. This increase has come from a particular source. The oil, which cannot afford gas and use kerosene for both cooking and lighting.

The greatest increase is in rents. But as to that there is no option. If one does not afford a high priced neighborhood, one can move to a lower priced area. Such sacrifices may be disagreeable, but they can be made, if reduction of expenses is imperative.

Such liberty cannot be taken with one's food. Little Mary would only contract when her prices prevail, and she would be a nice and praiseworthy sense of the propriety of adapting life to circumstances and environment. This is not the case. The impetuous and impatient organ will demand its daily gratification.

ORANGES FROM JAPAN.

Carload of the Fruit Brought to America as an Experiment.

From the Kansas City World.

A singular consignment of produce, and one that may be of significance to the fruit growers of the country, has just been received by the surveyor of the port in Kansas City.

It is a carload of oranges from Japan, the duty upon which amounted to almost \$300. The car arrived from the north, having reached its destination by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway and southern connections. Accompanying it was a Jap.

Besides being unique as a shipment the manner of getting it here is interesting. As an uncleaned consignment of importation the oranges came in a bonded car under Government seal. But the routing through the northwest made it necessary for a man in attendance to see that the car was kept properly heated. To accomplish this without infringing on the importation laws a burglar proof car was constructed in one corner of the car for the occupancy of a man. It was in this pen that the little Jap made the long journey.

Oranges from Japan constitute an entirely new commodity of commerce so far as Kansas City receipts are concerned. The shipment just received is the first of the kind to arrive since the town became a port of entry. It is thought that the oranges have been brought here for the purpose of experiment, just as a few years ago a carload of wheat from Odessa, Russia, came in and was distributed among prominent Kansas farmers for seed.

The specimens of oranges are, however, of inferior appearance, being not much larger than a lime. The expense of importing them is so great as to preclude the possibility of establishing an American market for Japanese oranges. It is probable that the entire carload has been brought here for free distribution by the Japanese Government.

Little Johnny's Reason.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Teacher—Johnny, write on the blackboard the sentence "Two heads are better than one." Now, Johnny, do you believe that?

Johnny—Yes, 'cause then you kin get a job in a dime museum and make lots o' money.

MANY NEW ENGLAND DIVORCES.

One to Every Six Marriages in Maine in 1902—The Number Growing.

Boston, Jan. 23.—The National League for the Protection of the Family has been delving into statistics to ascertain the proportion of marriages and divorces in the several States.

In 1902 there were 4,351 divorces granted in the six New England States, and there seems to be a steady increase in all except Connecticut.

According to the latest statistics obtainable there was one divorce to about every six marriages in Maine, one divorce to every 8.3 marriages in New Hampshire, one to every 10.7 in Vermont, one to every 12.1 in Massachusetts, one to every 8.4 in Rhode Island, one to every 8.8 in Ohio, one to every 7.6 in Indiana and one to every 11 in Michigan.

Dr. Samuel W. Dike, the league's secretary, says:

An interesting arrangement has been entered into by a large proportion of the clergy of Rhode Island, which shows that something can be done toward harmonious action even where there is a wide divergence of opinion. It is mainly in the line of suggestions which the secretary of the league has been making for several years, and only needed efficient and wise leadership, such as has been shown in Rhode Island, to make it practical.

Under the lead of Bishop Doane of Albany effort is being made to bring the various denominations of Christians of the country as a whole to make some agreements in regard to the action of their ministers in marrying improper persons. This is much slower work than the formation of local plans like that of Rhode Island.

Some of the denominations have no national bodies empowered to act for all their churches in such a matter. Some of those who have such power meet only once in three or four years, and the diversity of opinion is very great.

BEAUTIFUL MANIAC SET FREE.

She Murdered Her Baby and Her Husband Died Strangely—Said to Be Cured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Annie Pennington, known in the "beautiful maniac," has just been released from the Central Hospital for the Insane as cured, having previously been on parole.

Mrs. Pennington's case has attracted much local attention, and great sympathy has been expressed for her. Her beauty has led many physicians to interest themselves in her case.

As Annie Kelly she was admitted to the insane hospital in 1893. Three months later she was released and in a few months was married to Thomas Pennington, one of her early suitors. She was then 20 years old. Mr. Pennington was found dead one morning under circumstances which have never been explained. Soon after this Mrs. Pennington became deranged and was returned to the hospital. She was released in less than a year, was again declared insane.

In 1901 she was married to the father of her last child. They lived in Jeffersonville and were prosperous. One morning the husband returned home and found his wife sitting by the side of her dead infant, chattering to the child. The baby's head had been beaten to a pulp. The mother said that God had ordered her to kill the child and that she had to obey the command.

She was returned to the hospital, but showed no symptoms of dementia. The past seemed to be a blank to her, for she never referred to her husband or her child, nor gave any evidence of regret for her act. When first received she was melancholy, but this was the only evidence of disorder she ever manifested.

INGENIOUS MOTHER'S SCHEME.

How She Saved Her Debutante Daughter From Her Burden.

From the Washington Post.

Fashion has decreed that the debutante make her first bow before the social world bearing a bouquet which frequently is of such enormous proportions that it may be justly dubbed a floribunda.

Of course, the gown of the sweet young thing at her first appearance is the perfection of simplicity, and she is sans jewels, sans gewgaws of every kind, and sans a cloud of flowers in her only adornment, which now amounts to a cross, for her arms soon ache in carrying it, and besides she is in momentary danger of tripping on the long ribbon streamers which trail after her.

Four members out of five take luncheon elsewhere, or content themselves with the cheapest thing that the club restaurant affords.

It is the same with some of the men's clubs. Four members out of five take luncheon elsewhere, or content themselves with the cheapest thing that the club restaurant affords.

Those women who are admitted to the privileges of such rooms are chary about ordering food, and the yards about women who always have a cocktail before the club luncheon are mostly the figments of fervid masculine imaginations.

If the club dining rooms for women had to depend upon the food and drink ordered by the ladies themselves they'd soon shut up. It is the costly little meals that men order for women that keep these places going.

"The economies of the American woman extend to a hundred other things. Women in New York hire cabs less often than men of like means, and usually with the sole purpose of saving the cost of their garments from damage by weather, so that the cab hire is really an economy.

"In four cases out of five it is the wife rather than the husband that insists upon cheap seats at the theatre. You seldom catch girls buying candy for themselves or for one another in the extravagant fashion that young men of very moderate means buy it for the girls.

The mild drinks that women set up for each other are usually very cheap, and women are really not a treating animal. Women will carry a bag all over town rather than pay a quarter to an express company, and most women will resort to almost anything rather than send a telegram, except upon urgent necessities.

If married men denied themselves little luxuries for their wives and daughters, do the savings of a good many families could be doubled. It really takes courage for men to economize in small matters; but women are not afraid of being thought stingy, because the weight of feminine public opinion is in favor of economy in the daily go and come of existence.

"Perhaps it is the sturdy independence of American life that accounts for this attitude. Women who are not wage earners are not proud to waste the money of their husbands and fathers, unless the family income is such as to make economy absurd.

"Those who denounce American women as extravagant have made a hasty generalization from observation of a small class. Ancient American thrift is still in the blood of our wives and mothers."

HOW MUCH FOOD TO EAT.

Smallest Amount, According to This Rule, That Will Preserve Health.

From the Century.

How shall one determine, then, how much food to eat? Too much mystery has been thrown about this subject. Let your sensations decide. It must be kept in mind that the entire function of digestion and assimilation is carried on without conscious supervision or concurrence on the part of the individual. In common with the feeling of hunger, which accompanies and follows its normal accomplishment, satiety is had. It implies a sensation of fullness in the region of the stomach, and should be entirely satisfied in a healthy animal, between the appetite and the amount of food required is an extraordinary. As a rule, the mind, unless otherwise directed, should cease before the appetite is entirely satisfied, because a little time is required for the outlying organs and tissues to feel the effects of the food that has been ingested. If too little has been taken, it is easy enough to make it up at the next meal, and the appetite will be only the better and the food more grateful.

No one was ever sorry for having voluntarily eaten too little, while millions every day repent having eaten too much. It has been said that the great lesson homoeopathy taught the world was this: That, whereas physicians had been in the habit of giving the patient the largest dose he could stand, they have been led to see that their purpose was better subserved by giving him the smallest dose that would produce the desired effect. And so it is with food. Instead of eating, as most people unfortunately do, as much as they can, they should eat the smallest amount that will keep them in good health.

Cheap Sleeping Quarters.

From the Kansas City Journal.

"A new graft has been discovered in St. Louis," says one of the papers of that city. "Every night for some time past the men's waiting room at the Missouri Pacific station has been crowded with men sleeping in the seats. When asked their business there by station attendants, they invariably responded: 'I'm waiting for a train.' A few days ago about fifty of these regular boarders applied at the ticket office for first-class tickets. The agent then got next to the fact that the tickets were purchased for the sole purpose of bunking in a warm room."

A. Simonson
933 BROADWAY. 21-22 STS.

I desire to impress upon Ladies intending to purchase anything in Human Hair Goods how important it is that they should inspect my immense assortment before purchasing elsewhere. I keep only the very best quality of hair—take no side hair in exchange, and, consequently, have none to sell.

My stock comprises every color and the finest shading. A perfect match is always guaranteed.

The workmanship has gained a reputation for my house as being superior to that of any other firm. I personally attend to the minutest details.

HAIR DRESSING.

My accommodations are luxurious and commodious, with every modern and scientific improvement for the comfort of patrons. My expert assistants are leaders in their profession, especially selected for their abilities in their various departments. Thorough shampooing, scientific hair dressing, correct clipping and electric scalp treatment and hair coloring.

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The best and most elaborate collection of hair ornaments in this country, representing the latest Parisian styles, embracing real amber, tortoise shell and jet goods.

My catalogue, handsomely illustrated in colors, sent free upon request.

NO BRANCH STORES. NO AGENTS.

MAN PRODIGAL, NOT WOMAN.

SO HER LUNCHEONS, DRINKS AND CAB RIDES TESTIFY.

Arguments of a Man Who Believes That Old Fashioned American Thrift is Still in the Blood of New York Wives and Mothers—Some Specimen Feminine Economies.

"What d'ye suppose they're eating in there?" said one man to another as they passed the only place in town where well dressed women sit on high stools in front of a counter and order their luncheons like men.

"Lobster salad and ice-cream," suggested his companion.

"Nothing of the kind," answered the first. "Almost every woman you see there is the wife or the daughter of a man with a fairly comfortable income, and you may be sure they're eating lobster salad and ice-cream."

"That's the way with them. They're eating what they regard as really nourishing food, and strictly limiting the price of their luncheon to a sum considerably under that which their fathers, brothers and husbands are paying for luncheons downtown."

"Those women are mostly eating good strong soups, rolls and butter, or well made entrees that cost under 40 cents each. Few of them take coffee, and that rather because they regard it as a luxury at this hour than because they think it unwholesome."

"If they take a hot drink with their luncheon they make it chocolate and cut off something solid that they would otherwise order."

"While the well-to-do husband is taking with his luncheon something alcoholic, and a demitasse of coffee, which two luxuries add from 25 to 30 per cent to his bill, the wife is here or somewhere else in the retail-shopping district staying herself with a bite and a sup at something costing between twenty cents and a half a dollar, or perhaps shopping away without mid-day refreshment in the hope of getting home in time to have something that requires no immediate cash outlay."

"American women are reputed extravagant, New York women especially so, but women of moderate means resort daily to economies that men rarely initiate. That is why women's clubs do not flourish even in New York."

"Most women are unwilling to pay \$30, \$40, or \$50 a year for the privilege of visiting a clubhouse. They prefer to save dues, write their letters at home and rest, when they must, in the retiring rooms of the big shops."

"Every woman's club, save a few for the rich, finds it extremely difficult to maintain a restaurant with prices such as rule in the men's clubs. Four members out of five take luncheon elsewhere, or content themselves with the cheapest thing that the club restaurant affords."

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The Good Only Way.

"Say, what's a good cure for seasickness?" "Give it up."—Columbia Dealer.

For the Convenience of all Sewing-Machine users, there are Singer stores in every city.

Look for the Red "S"

When in need of a sewing-machine, or accessories.

Needles for all makes of sewing-machines.

Not on the Grand Jury.

From the Worcester Mass. Herald.

Here is the way a Benton county man confessed at a revival. He had been pressed to attend, and finally got up and said: "Dear friends, I feel the spirit moving in me to talk and tell what a bad man I have been, but I can't do it while the Grand Jury is in town. The Lord will forgive," shouted the preacher, "but he ain't on the Grand Jury."

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worn only by children whose entire costume and even these most pronounced ideas are undeniably attractive.

There is, for example, the odd little cap illustrated in the large cut, fitting the head snugly by means of innumerable shirings and trimmed in flowers and lace. A half wreath of tiny bouton roses is laid upon

the front edge of the cap, resting upon soft frills of narrow lace and terminating in rosette-like clusters of roses just above the ears; but the quaint feature of the model is the addition of handsome lace tabs falling on either side of the face like the lappets seen in the old days upon the caps of some elderly women, or the tabs upon the caps worn in certain districts of Holland.